

**ICAT Policy Impact
Assessment Validation
Workshop Report**

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

ICAT Policy Impact Assessment Validation Workshop Report

Deliverable 11

AUTHORS

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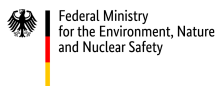
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PREPARED UNDER

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1. Introduction

The changing international policy regime related to fighting climate change is having profound impacts on economies worldwide. These impacts range from stranded assets manmade and natural assets to impacts on labour and social wellbeing. Likewise, various policies that are being crafted and implemented at the national level are expected to change the socio-economic dynamics of the country's in which they are implemented. In Zimbabwe, the National Renewable Energy Policy and National Biofuels Policy are directly linked to climate action and country's National Climate Change Response Strategy. However, their impact on greenhouse gas abatement has not been measured and magnitude on other sustainable development measures such as job creation and affordable energy for all have not been measured.

With support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, the Government of Zimbabwe is assessing the impacts of these two policies. This workshop validated the findings of the consultant with stakeholders before finalisation of the report.

2. Workshop Objectives

The objective of the workshop was to validate the National Renewable Energy and National Biofuels Policies impact assessment draft report and discuss its implications for planning and programming in relevant institutions.

3. Workshop Proceedings

3.1 Presentation of NREP & NBFP Policy Impact Assessment Report

The Climate Change Management Department provided an introductory presentation on climate change related policy assessments in the context of sustainable development and the UNFCCC. It was highlighted that Article 3 of the Convention states that *Parties have a right to, and should, promote sustainable development. Policies and measures to protect the climate system against human-induced change should be appropriate for the specific conditions of each Party and should be integrated with national development programmes, taking into account that economic development is essential for adopting measures to address climate change.* Against this background, the Government of Zimbabwe had seen it necessary to conduct the policy impact assessment for the National Renewable Energy Policy and the National Bio-Fuels Policy using ICAT guides and technical assistance from UNEP DTU Partnership.

The consultant presented the draft assessment report to the participants. The report

highlighted that the National Renewable Energy Policy and the Biofuels policy of Zimbabwe have a positive impact in GHG emissions reduction in the energy sector and can contribute significantly to Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) target to meet commitments under the Paris Agreement. The assessment concluded that after accounting for technical, policy design, financial and other barriers the RE policy will contribute 1056 MW of renewable energy to the energy mix against a target of 2100 MW by 2030. Biofuels policy will reach approximately 23% of the target potential due to the limited resources and seasonal nature of raw material supply for ethanol blending and availability of feedstock for biodiesel production.

An Ex Ante assessment based on the technical, financial, policy design, and other barriers concluded that the policy target will most likely not be reached by 2030, hence as the policies are set to be reviewed in 2024 the identified barriers to meet the policy objectives need to be addressed. Although the assessment indicated a reduction in potential in the policy impact scenario, the potential GHG emissions reduction is still within the NDC target, hence a potential for the country to meet its emission reduction commitment. The NREP and NBPF have a positive impact on the following sustainable development goals (SDG), SDG 3 (Good health and Wellbeing), SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) as the major SDG impact categories. The analysis recommends the development of a robust Implementation tracking framework for monitoring reporting and verification of the policies during implementation to ensure transparency and accountability in policy implementation. Capacity building on the application of the methodologies for experts and government officials to use the guidelines for policy impact assessment is required.

3.2 Discussions and Validation of the Report

Participants welcomed the report as presented by the consultant. They validated the report and then went into discussions on the implications of the report on the work of the Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Energy and Power Development and the Ministry of Transport. Further work was recommended as follows:

- The Climate Change Management Department was urged to come up with policy briefs on the assessment to be shared with the Ministries of Energy and Transport as well as other relevant stakeholders in order to inform broader policy and planning within government.
- The Ministry of Energy and Power Development was urged to ensure that its monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Renewable Policy includes parameters that have to do with broader sustainability beyond provision of power and emissions reductions.
- The Ministry of Transport indicated the National Bio-Fuels Policy was in its early stages of implementation and would require a few years for its impacts to be felt and for the policy target to be met. It was highlighted that the Ministry needs to provide

further data and information on the impacts of the bio-diesel project to local communities from where the feed stock will be obtained.

4. Way Forward

The participants validated the draft assessment report as prepared by the consultant. They indicated that the exercise should be extended to other policy frameworks as it assists in policy review and the identification of barriers to success.

The participants recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry and the Ministry of Energy and Power Development officials present at the meeting should a policy brief from the assessment report. This will allow the dissemination of the results from the assessment to wider audience in a summarised form that is easier to comprehend.

Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Validation Workshop

Programme

**Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
Climate Change Management Department**

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in Zimbabwe

ICAT Sustainable Development Guidelines Training and Renewable Energy Policy & Biofuels Policy
Assessment Validation Workshop

26 January 2022; Montclair Hotel, Juliasdale, Nyanga

Programme

Time	Activity	Responsibility
	DAY 3	
0900-0920	Welcome Remarks	MECTHI CCMD Director
0920-0930	Remarks by ICAT/UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP)	J. Gao, UDP
0930-0940	Objectives of the Validation Workshop	MECTHI
0940-1010	Climate related Policy Assessments in the context of the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement and National Development	T. Muhwati, ICAT in Zimbabwe Coordinator
1010-1030	Discussion	All
1030-1100	Health Break	
1100-1200	Presentation of the Report on Renewable Energy Policy & Biofuels Policy Assessment Validation by stakeholders	L. Makurumure, ICAT Consultant
1200-1300	Group Work Discussions on the implications on the following sectors -Energy -Transport -Climate Change Management	T. Dhlakama NDC Partnership
1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK	
1400-1500	Report back from the group discussions	Group Rapporteurs
1500-1530	Concluding discussion	T. Dhlakama NDC Partnership
1530-1600	Validation Workshop Assessment	All



1600 -1615	Closing Remarks	W. Zhakata, Director CCMD MECTHI
	END OF VALIDATION WORKSHOP	